

Daily Democrat

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UNION DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER.
JAS. H. BEEMAN.

UNION NOMINATIONS FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

FOR STATE SENATE.
 IN THE DISTRICT COMPOSED OF THE FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, FOURTH, FIFTH, SIXTH, AND SEVENTH WARD OF LOUISVILLE.
JAMES SPEED, Esq.
 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
 FIRST DISTRICT IN LOUISVILLE—COMPOSED OF TENTH AND FIRST WARD.
JOHN C. BEEMAN.
 SECOND DISTRICT—COMPOSED OF SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH WARD.
NATHANIEL WOLFE.
 THIRD DISTRICT—COMPOSED OF THE FIFTH AND SIXTH WARD.
JOSEPH A. TAVIS.
 FOURTH DISTRICT—COMPOSED OF THE SEVENTH, EIGHTH AND NINTH WARD.
W. F. BOONE.
 FOR LEGISLATURE FROM JEFFERSON COUNTY.
JOHN H. HARNEY.

It is the opinion now that because States have rights they have all rights. They are, indeed, independent nations. A State owes no more to the Federal Government than it does to Mexico. We are no more bound by the Federal Constitution than by the Constitution of England. All we have to do is to ordain that we are free from all obligations, and we are free, and he who would gain say it is a tyrant. We have been for seventy, odd years, making not States of the Union under one Government, but independent nations, until we have made twenty-one of them on this Continent, beside the original thirteen. Very plain and simple, indeed, is the doctrine of State rights. There is no limit to these rights. A State can repudiate all obligations. It is sovereign over even the moral law; it can do no wrong. All it wants, belonging to other people, it can take, and all owed by its citizens to other people, it can appropriate to its use. All the rights that honest men admit, growing out of established customs, and all rights vested by time, founded on faith in man, a State can annihilate with its sovereign breath. It can, moreover, in pursuance of these great rights and wrongs, make the whole country one vast slaughter-house, and fill the whole Continent with mourning, burn up and destroy the labor of years, and throw upon generations to come a vast, incalculable debt, to be paid by the hard toil and sweat of centuries.

Such are State rights, according to the interpretation of modern times. We thought a great deal of State rights; but if these are State rights, they are the world's wrongs—monstrous wrongs.

When we obtained Louisiana, and the control of the Mississippi, we supposed we had really obtained a property in that great highway of trade and travel, and did not dream that, in the course of time, a few settlers about its mouth would set up a claim to it, and shut us out by a high act of sovereignty. We have just learned that we bought a large inheritance for other people to steal away; that we got Louisiana and the Mississippi river to lose it to another. And Texas; only think of that—about a hundred millions, and the blood of a Hardin, Cain, McKee, Willis, and a host of others wanted to acquire property in that region. It seems all this was done by the United States to enable Texas to sell herself to another power, not to remain with us. She is off on the high highway of State sovereignty, and ready to marry herself to any suitor to suit her fancy; to go back to Mexico if she thinks proper.

It well we didn't make the foolish blunder of buying Cuba—giving \$200,000,000 for her. She would be ready now to sell herself back to old Spain for a like consideration or less. She couldn't find another such fool as the United States, who would throw away gold without any warrant or title for the consideration. Indeed, if this theory be true, the United States has been the world's fool; building up a cob house that a breath of wind could blow down, and calling it a Government; boasting of the structure as the great power of the world, when it was nothing but a frail league of petty nations; each no part in any other, and each too weak to defend itself from the most pious nation in the old world. Mexico is absolutely respectable by the side of the United States. She is still one country in all her trouble; we are thirty-four little consoled sovereignties; about big enough for a duchy; able to support a duke with men and money, but not able to support a duke with men and money.

This is the end of our country—of the great ocean-bound Republic! Will any patriot, who has the instincts of a man, submit to degrading a destiny for his country? Will he sympathize with the men who would thus divide and destroy the inheritance our fathers left us?

The Secessionists of Tennessee have stolen the arms of this State—a thousand stand—after they had been taken to Mayfield, to be convenient for the purpose. We want to know if the Governor of this State will quietly submit to this? It seems that the Tennessee troops deliberately came to Mayfield and perpetrated this robbery.

Some say they are Kentuckians that went from this State to Union duty. No matter, they were not Kentuckians after they had thus expatriated themselves.

Greely, of the New York Tribune—General Greely, of the peace establishment, is filled with wrath about the late disaster. He demands that all the Cabinet resign for not giving Scott more troops. General Scott, it is said, admits the precipitate advance, and that it was forced by the pressing importunities of Congressmen. The cobler had better stick to his last. We advise these Congressmen to go home and go to bed.

Merriweather calls on the Journal to publish the Sand Creek Sermon. We had not expected quite so low a descent from an ex-Governor, ex-Senator, &c., &c.

but the Journal has not published it. We now pledge him to publish it in the Democrat, if he will produce the man who shot him in the umbrell.

It was supposed at the time an encampment was formed in the lower part of this State, and guns sent down there, that it was a movement to aid the Confederate forces. Subsequently the arms were taken to Mayfield; no doubt with the design of carrying them off to Tennessee.

To charge it, of course, was a great slander. The result shows that suspicious were not ill-founded. Tennessee has not only invaded Kentucky with her troops, but has stolen the arms of this State.

It was attempted before, but then they employed wagons, and were disappointed in their purpose. They came armed and prepared this time, and succeeded. About forty stand of arms were seized before the Tennessee authorities on our soil. We think it about time that State should be taught a lesson. She has seized our railroad running stock, and now she has stolen off over a thousand stand of arms, and invaded our soil to do it. The Governor will not, perhaps; but if he does not, it is time the people should act, and teach him his duty.

A gentleman writes us from near the State line of East Tennessee that there is no freedom of speech and no liberty in Fentress county, Tennessee. That county, he says, gave a Union majority of 642 votes in the recent election in that State. Now there is encamped in that county 4500 Secession troops, consisting of infantry and cavalry. They are expecting an attack every day. These troops are being reinforced daily by Secessionists from Fentress and Overton counties. Many Union men, with their families, have moved to Kentucky, and left their lands, crops, &c., and are in great distress. The writer adds: "We can only hope for the best, and that our Union may yet be preserved, and the stars and stripes may forever wave triumphantly."

CORON PROPHECIES.—Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, made a speech on the 4th of March, 1863, which seems to have been the fountain head of the immense supply of cotton gossamer with which the country has since been deluged. He then showed, to his own satisfaction, that the wealth of the South to that of the North was as sixteen dollars per head to twelve dollars. But the following extracts will give a sufficient idea of this remarkable production.

"Without firing a gun, without drawing a sword, should they make war upon us, we could bring the world to our feet." "The South is perfectly competent to go on one, two or three years, without planting a seed of cotton."

"What would happen, if no cotton was furnished for three years?" "England would topple headlong, and carry the whole civilized world with her. No, you dare not make war upon cotton. No power on earth dares to make war upon the Cotton king. Until lately, the Bank of England was king; but she tried to put her screws, as usual, the fall before last, on the cotton crop, and was utterly vanquished. The last power has been conquered. Who can doubt, that has looked at recent events, that cotton is supreme?"

THE HARVEST IN ENGLAND.—Private letters from London give assurance that the present crop of wheat and barley will be beyond the average, and perhaps nearly equal to their wants—or that less importations of foreign grain than usual will be necessary. On the contrary, the London Economist, of the 29th June, a reliable authority, says:

"Of the wheat crop, we cannot give a very good account. That plant is generally thin, and the yield from the straw be as large as possible, the crop can scarcely be a full one. The growth of the wheat plant has, however, been very favorable; the color is remarkably good, while the late rains will give it a decided impulse. The breadstuffs are comparatively small, and a good deal of that sort was on land in a foul state."

We copy the following from the "Daily Conservative," of the 21st instant—a paper published at Leavenworth, Kansas. It corroborates the statement we made a few weeks ago, on the authority of a gentleman in our city. Notwithstanding Mr. Stanley's denial of our paragraph, it seems the people of his old locality are cognizant of his movements. Here is the item from the Conservative:

Wm. Stanley, who was elected Attorney for our city in 1858, on the Free State ticket, and proclaimed himself while here in favor of making Kansas a free State, is now talking Secession in Shelbyville and other places in Kentucky. Like many others, he adapts his principles to suit the locality.

A JUST COMPARISON.—Jeff. Davis, in an address delivered July 4, 1848, thus, like an unconscious oracle, pronounced judgment on himself. We know what we are, but we know not what we shall be.

This great country will continue united. Trifling politicians in the South, or in the North, or in the West, may continue to talk otherwise, but it will be of no avail. They are like the musketoes around the ox—they annoy, but they cannot wound, and never kill.

We have before us a hand bill issued, calling for recruits in Crittenden and Livingston counties, for the Confederate army. It is high time this was stopped. After the exploit of stealing the arms at Mayfield, we should try the virtue of a trial for treason.

MADAME SMITH.—Madame Smith, who was tried at Glasgow, a few years ago, for the murder of her lover, but released because the charge was not proved, is about to be married at Plymouth.

"Switzerland"—How to See it Ten Guineas, is the title of a work just published in London. The Freeman, noticing it, says:

We have ourselves tramped through Switzerland with a long, lantern-jawed, slab-sided Yankee, who breakfasted every morning for twopenny-bread, a halfpenny, and three halfpence to a cowherd on the mountains for as much milk as he could drink out of a bucket. We shall not soon forget the look of horror-struck amazement which the face of the unhappy peasant used to assume, as the bottom of auburn tresses higher and higher skyward, and a Niagara of milk disappeared down the cavernous and awful depth of the Yankee's throat.

The Paris Monitor, official paper, in announcing Mr. Faulkner's leave taking, spoke of him as the "Minister of the United States;" but, in speaking of his successor, calls him "this Minister of Mr. Lincoln."

Letter from Graves County.

Messrs. HANNEY, HUGHES & CO.:

Gentlemen: On Saturday evening, Captain H. C. King's company returned on the cars to Union City. Captain Boone and Ervin Anderson, Secessionists, went down to Paducah Saturday morning, and they and prominent men of all parties had an interview with Captain King, and perhaps some other of the officers of the company, and they agreed and did return the Minnie Rifles which they had seized at Paducah, belonging to the State—sixty in number; and Boone and Anderson reported they had given their word there to desert from any further intention to seize the arms here. It was observed, however, that there was a long train of platform cars, which was not usual, come up; and this gave apprehension to the Union men; but as their services had been rejected, and a very hostile disposition manifested for their guarding the guns, they determined to leave the entire responsibility on the Secessionists.

About midnight the cars returned with the said King's company and others, all estimated variously from 120 to 200 men. King remained behind. Part of the Illinois company was along.

They took everything—guns, cannon, ammunition—all. One cannon is thought to be carried to Tennessee river, just above the State line, as its track was traced along the Paris road. Some very clever Secessionists here aided and abetted in the matter; others counseled against it; none offered resistance.

A. P. Thompson and Senator Johnson have gone up there to try and get the arms, &c., returned, they say. Some say they will not be taken out of the State, but to be kept on the State line and guarded, and some carried to Hickman City and Columbus.

Some professed to act under the direction of Judge A. D. Kingman, and county Judge Joseph Parker, at Hickman. They are citizens of Kentucky.

You will, of course, know better what action ought to be had than I can advise. The Union men think it a great outrage, and are greatly exasperated, and think prompt and energetic action to recover the guns, and prevent further outrages of the kind, ought to be taken.

A man going down to Paducah on the cars, this morning, heard that at the State line, the Union City soldiers and the men from Fulton county or Hickman City, had a difficulty about the guns, but two companies from Union City arrived and took off all the guns, cannon, &c., to that city, save some muskets in the hands of the men from Fulton, which they would not give up.

That Jackson-Tucker Letter.

MORE DEVELOPMENTS OF THE TREASON OF JACKSON AND TUCKER—CONFIDENTIAL LETTER OF GOV. JACKSON TO TUCKER, ON THE 27TH OF APRIL—HIS POLICY AND PLANS FULLY DEVELOPED—HIS STRUTURES ON PASCHALL AND STERLING PRICE.

(Special Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.)
 JACKSON CITY, July 22, 1861.

Enclosed I send you the following confidential letter, from Governor Jackson to Tucker, editor of the defunct State Journal, which was seized in the office of the latter. It is in Jackson's own handwriting, of which I have taken a careful copy. Gov. Jackson little dreamed when he wrote this, that it would ever be exposed to the public eye as a glaring evidence of treason and treachery. But the letter speaks for itself.

LETTER OF GOV. JACKSON.

(JACKSON CITY, APRIL 25, 1861.)

J. W. Tucker, Esq.: My Dear Sir: I write this note in confidence, under a state of mind very peculiar. I know not when I have been so deeply mortified as on yesterday, when I read the leading article in the Republican Price called on me a few days since, when passing on his way to St. Louis. We had an interview of ten minutes, not more. It was strictly private and confidential.

Neither was I at liberty to repeat what the other said, much less was either licensed to misstate and misrepresent the position of the other. Gov. Price asked me what I thought as to the time of calling the convention; I told him not to be in a hurry, but to wait till the Legislature met, and to be here at that time, so that we could consult with the members of both parties of the State, and fix upon a proper time; that, in my judgment, we should not go out of the Union until the Legislature had time to arm the State to some extent, and place it in a proper position of defense.

This was, in substance, the sum total of all I said to him. Gov. Price said many things to me, in that short interview, which I could not do justice to repeat, and which I could not do without doing violence to your ears, and violating every rule of propriety, and governing the intercourse of gentlemen, and forfeiting all claim to the position of an honorable member of community.

If it be the purpose of the Republican Price to make me endorse the position of the Republican, and the miserable base and cowardly conduct of Gov. Price's submission convention, then they are woefully mistaken.

Led and driven, as they have been, by an indignant and outraged constituency from their position of unconditional Union men, they are now seeking shelter under the miserable absurdity of "armed neutrality."

About the only truth in Paschall's article is that in which he states my policy to be a peace policy. This is true. I am for peace, and so is everybody except Lincoln and Fremont.

You will do me an especial favor to inform Mr. Paschall that whenever Gov. Jackson wishes his position upon matters of public interest properly stated before the people he will take some direct manner of doing it, and not rely upon the colored and garbled statements of a set of men, who, under the garb of friendship, seek to obtain his confidence only to betray it, and play the parts of pimps and spies.

I do not think Missouri should secede to-day or to-morrow, but I do not think it good policy that I should publicly so disclose. I want a little time to arm the State, and I want all possible responsibility to do it with all possible dispatch. Missouri should act in concert with Tennessee and Kentucky. They are all bound to go out, and should go together, if possible. My judgment is that North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas will all be out in a few days, and when they go, Missouri should exit. Let us then prepare to make our exit. We should keep our own counsel. Every man in the State is in favor of arming the State. Then let it be done. All are opposed to furnishing Mr. Lincoln with soldiers. Time will settle the balance. Nothing should be said about the time or the manner in which Missouri should go out. That she ought to go and will go at the proper time, I have no doubt.

She ought to have gone out last winter, when she could have seized the public arms and public property and defended herself. This she has failed to do and must now wait a little while.

Paschall is a base submissionist, and desires to remain with the North if they offer slave State should go out. This he proved in endorsing all those who voted against Bant's amendment.

The people of Missouri, I must think, understand my position. Paschall knows the people are twenty to one against him, and hence he thinks to drag me into his aid and support. You should denounce his course and expose his baseness.

To trigger our people into the most slavish position, he parades before them, from day to day, our defenseless attitude, and means to make it out a thousand times worse than it really is. Missouri can put into the field to-day twenty thousand men better armed than our fathers were, who won our independence. If you can, I would be very glad to see you here on Tuesday evening. I hope you will fully comprehend the policy, and without undertaking to shadow forth specifically or in detail. I only ask that you will defend me from the false position in which Paschall and Price seem disposed to place me, and assure them I am fighting under the true flag. Who does not know that every sympathy of my heart is with the South? The Legislature, in my view, should sit in secret session, and touch nothing but the measures of defense.

Let the measures of Messrs. Sturgeon, Paschall, Taylor & Co., in regard to their railroads, all go by the board. I have not the patience or the time to talk of such matters now. Let us first preserve our liberties, and attend to business affairs afterwards. Let all our energies and all our means be applied to our defense and safety.

Yours truly,
 C. F. JACKSON, Gov. of Mo.

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OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

MONDAY EVENING, July 22, 1861.

Present, W. P. Campbell, President, and all the members except Mr. Lightburn. The reading of the journal of the previous session was dispensed with.

A resolution on appropriations was read, referred to Finance Committee, and sent to the Board of Aldermen.

Mr. Wood presented a petition therefor, with a resolution directing the Mayor not to contract for the grading and paving of the sidewalks on the north side of College street, from Brook to Floyd, and referred to the Street Committee of the Eastern District.

Mr. Welman presented a claim in favor of The Melbourn for services as policeman, which was referred to Committee on Police.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

Isaac Henderson \$4, on account of last year's wages.

W. R. Ray \$100, salary as Chief of Police for May, 1861.

F. J. \$38, for latrine cemetery signs.

T. Jefferson \$5, for sundries furnished the city.

Workhouse \$202 71, expenses for June, 1861.

Almon \$202 71, expenses for June, 1861.

Street hands of the Western District \$108 80, for work from the 1st to the 15th of June.

Street hands of the Eastern District \$109 45, for work from the 16th to the 30th of June.

Mr. Irvine, from the Street Committee of the Eastern District, reported an ordinance to repair, repave, and reland the sidewalks of the west side of Second street, between Main and Market streets, which was read a second time and passed.

Yes—President Campbell, and Messrs. Armstrong, Baxter, Twyman, Buckner, Caruth, Vance, Dyer, Drayton, Hays, Hays, Wood, Overall, Ronald, Ribal, Stuart, Tucker, and Welman—17.

Mr. Armstrong presented an ordinance to provide relief and employment to the workmen, mechanics, and destitute persons of the city of Louisville, from the effects of the suspension, and passed by the following vote:

Yes—President Campbell, and Messrs. Armstrong, Baxter, Twyman, Buckner, Caruth, Vance, Dyer, Drayton, Hays, Hays, Wood, Overall, Ronald, Ribal, Stuart, Tucker, and Welman—17.

Mr. Hucker, from the Committee on Fire Department, reported a resolution allowing the use of the House Engine House, on the "Hallway," as a drill room, which was adopted.

Mr. Overall presented the report of the Wharf Committee, which was read and adopted.

Mr. Wood presented a resolution directing the Mayor and Engineer to contract for repairing Brook street, from College to Rockwood street, at the intersection of Breckinridge, which was referred to the Street Committee of the Eastern District.

On motion the appropriation ordinance was taken up and referred to the Finance Committee.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen directing the Mayor to report the cost of police stations in each of the upper rooms of the Engine House was referred to Police Committee.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen allowing C. O. Mills \$30 for strychnine was referred to the Finance Committee.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen allowing the Board of Health to repair the gutters on both sides of Brook street, from Main to Market street, was referred to Street Committee of the Eastern District.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen directing the Street Inspector to repair the gutters on both sides of Brook street, from Main to Market street, was referred to Street Committee of the Eastern District.

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Telegraphic News.

St. Louis, July 23.—The Springfield, Mo., representative of the Democrat, under date of the 20th, writes as follows: "Colonels Sigel and Solomon are reorganizing their regiments for three years' service, receiving many recruits from this vicinity."

The entire force now here is over 8,000, nearly all of whom will re-enlist for three years.

Col. Sweeney, with a force of 1200 men, came to-day for Forsyth, on White River, in Tony county. The battery of Lyon's command left Camp Sigel, twelve miles northwest of here, to-day, and will go into camp at Little Rock, 10 miles on the Mount Vernon road. Other offensive movements are to be made.

McGullock is still at Camp Walker, Ark., with 5,000 well armed troops. Jackson is some 12 or 16 miles this side, with 10,000 poorly armed and undisciplined men.

Forty-nine men from Carroll and Macon counties, Arkansas, arrived here on Thursday last, and enlisted for three years. The Home Guards here have been relieved of active duty, and are now harvesting their crops.

Much complaint is made at the tardiness with which our troops are supplied with necessary stores, provisions, &c.

Washington, July 23.—The following wounded have been brought into the hospital at Georgetown:

Minnesota 1st—J. B. Gilmore, E. B. Sanborn. Michigan 2d—Henry McGullock. Wisconsin 2d—C. O. Woodson, J. Harnay, W. Rouse, C. C. Dorr, A. F. Merdow, O. S. Maynard, W. G. G. A. Garrison, R. J. Simpson, Wm. Fuller, L. M. Preston, J. W. Macdonald, J. A. Maynard, W. D. Bayham, W. S. Lynch, S. M. Bond, Harvey Matthews, W. B. Butcher, C. A. Kirs, W. L. Phelps, T. W. Cowens, Thos. Crealey.

Sherman's Battery—Lieutenant Lorain, painfully wounded in the foot.

Baltimore, July 23.—The Massachusetts Sixth, at the Relay House, have been ordered to march to the front. The Connecticut 2d, at the Relay House, have been ordered to march

